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The people of the Northern States were never so auxious for a change as now.

There is a disposition to call it the

Cleveland-Coxey administration, because Coxey has followed Cleveland.

thousand Republicans living in them should The general impression now is that the

Democrats in the Senate will get together on some sort of a dicker tariff. But the Northern Senators who vote for it will mever be re-elected The Republican Legislature of New York has passed a bill making the salary of the

sheriff of the county of New York \$15,000, instead of the \$60,000 which he has got fees. That is in the line of real reform. Did Senator Allen, Populist, speak by authority when he said that there would be

no opposition to his Coxey resolution on the Democratic side? Did the Democratic Senators make him such a promise and then go back on it?

The official who established the precedent of fee-grabbing in the Attorney-general's been voting the Democratic ticket and preaching free-tradeism of late be cause the Republican party has not come up to his ideals.

The officers of the Vandalia should prefer charges against those leaders who stole a train at Brazil and have them artried. If one band of men steal a train, another will soon be breaking into warehouses for provisions.

To the intimation that the income tax sentially modified by the supporters of the the Senate, the authors of of the bill in the House declare that they will sacrifice the tariff bill first. But they have not had orders from the

The report comes from Washington that the President is making overtures to all of the Senators opposing the tariff bill, except Mr. Hill, and will probably win them all, even Smith, of New Jersey, and Murphy, of New York. That is, to pass a tariff bill its features will be changed to capture a half dozen Senators.

Unless the people have concluded to furmen marching to and fro on one pretext or another they should now absolutely refuse aid and encouragement to the generals, colonels and other leaders of organizations. If the people do not wish to be eaten up by enforced hospitality, let them

In the past the Journal has had occasion to disagree with Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, but it cannot but express its hearty commendation of his words in the Senate declaring that there is no cause pression in Colorado, there is employment for most of the labor, and ability and willingness to provide for the rest at home.

The obsolete laws of Washington, of which so much fun has been made, are being vindicated. The ancient statute forperson to deliver a lecture in the city without previously obtaining a license furnished an opportunity for the arrest of that illustrious yawper, George Francis Train. Of course, he can pay his fine, but he cannot yawp without a li-

Every city of Indiana has suffered more or less from the prostration of business brought on by the tariff-tinkering policy of the Democratic party, but those in more marked degree than others. The Republican vote in these cities on Tuesday next ought to be large enough to furnish an emphatic condemnation of this industry-

destroying administration. The report of Special Agent Weeks, of the United States Geological Survey, contains the first adequate recognition by any official of the national government of the extent and value of the natural-gas supply in this State. It shows that the Indiana gas field is more extensive and more productive than any other that has been discovered, and that the supply promises to last longer. The report is a good advertisement for Indiana.

The president of the County Officers' Association having told the reporter of an Indianapolis paper that the vicious circular purporting to have been put out against was not instigated by that association, the Brazil Enterprise, upon which paper that officer charged responsibility for the cirwhich it declares that the president aforesaid furnished the copy and the Enterprise

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job office printed the attack for the assoclation and was paid for the same. The excited Enterprise brands the president of ardly scoundrel." The branding is of ment if an association interested in decisions of the Supreme Court has resorted to such dirty schemes to defeat a judge as

that circular bears evidence of.

A VOTE ON THE MAIN QUESTION. The Republican convention acted wisely in making the issues affecting the industrial and business situation the only ones in its platform and in its canvass. They affect the well-being of all the people, and are, therefore, the most important. They are the issues which the people are all interested in, and which should be considered by themselves and without distracting adjuncts. The Republican convention representing the party has put itself in a position to demand the support of every voter in Indiana who believes or suspects that the present conditions are due to the tariff policy of the Cleveland administration. There was universal prosperity when Mr. Cleveland came and announced his policy; there is depression and distress throughout the country now because of the fear of the Cleveland policy. In view of these facts, the Republican party in Indiana has placed itself where it can ask with assurance the support of every man who desires to put an end to the disastrous policy of Clevelandism by the result of the election of November, 1894.

It is right to make this issue the main feature of the campaign, for the reason that no issues or demands for legislation in other directions can be taken up with success while business depression deprives all wage earners either of full employment or The town elections in Indiana will come of fair wages and production affords no off Monday, May 7-a fact which several profits. The general condition of prosperity is the only one in which the people are prepared to give proper attention to plans and policies for the improvement of society. Moreover, these seasons of depression are seasons of demoralization, as intelligent people must realize who read of Coxeyism. Men, without employment, who see the comforts of themselves and their familles depart, are tempted to lawlessness. The conditions which compel an industrious man to wear a ragged coat who wears a good one when he has employment are demoralizing from a moral point of view, because men suffer in self-respect and lose courage Consequently, to change the conditions so that the industries of the country will revive and give employment and wages is to put an end to the demoralization we now see about us, and is the highest moral duty a party organization can undertake.

> If there are good men who cannot join the Republicans of Indiana in this work because their personal views and convictions of what are essential are not made a prominent feature of the Republican platform, they must go their way and become the allies of Clevelandism and the party which is responsible for present conditions. The one issue which overshadows all others i involved in the question: "Shall the tariff policy of Cleveland and the solid South be adopted?" The Republicans of Indiana in voke the aid and the votes of all men who believe that it should not, and when they ask the support of all men who are hostile to that which is the first step to free trade, they do not propose to ask such men to commit themselves to the approval or disapproval of any other theory or policy.

### THE REVISED SUGAR SCHEDULE.

And so the sugar schedule of the Voorhees tariff bill is to be amended by the ex-confederates on the finance committee so as to better please the little sugar-growing interest in Louisiana and the Demoters in New Jersey to evade the requirements of the laws of New York. The duty is to be 40 per cent, ad valorem and an additional protective duty of one-eighth of l cent a pound on refined sugar. Under the bill as reported the ad valorem duty is estimated to be 35.7 per cent., but this new duty of the Democratic members of finance committee must be equivalent to a duty of 42.5 per cent. ad valorem. This means that if the Voorhees bill becomes law the price of sugars will be at least 40 per cent. higher than they would if the House bill should pass, and which puts sugar on the free list. If that bill should for sugar would go into the treasury or into the coffers of the Sugar Trust, which is to-day fixing the price of sugar all over the country. More than that: the fixing of a duty on raw sugars puts the control o the importing of raw sugars into the hands of the Sugar Trust, for the reason that upon the market and the Trust will do its own importing, and, by refusing to purchase of other importers, force them out

The value of raw sugar is about 3 cents. be 4.2 cents. The wholesale price of refined sugar is 4.5 cents a pound. Forty per cent. ad valorem on that price would be 1.8 cents price before the duties, 6.3 cents. The difference between the raw sugars, duty added 40 per cent, ad valorem, and refined with the one-eighth of 1 cent added, makes a protective duty in the interest of the sugar refining trust of over 2 1-5 cents a pound. Under the McKinley law it is one-

AN ARMY IN BUCKRAM. The detailed accounts and wide publicity that have been given to the movements of the various contingents of the so-called "industrial army" in different sections of the country are calculated to produce an erroneous impression as to their number. No doubt there has been much willful exaggeration on the part of various leaders who are interested in magnifying the movement as much as possible. These exaggerated reports have been given wide circulation by the newspapers, while the daily dispatches, chronicling every move of the different contingents, have created

the matter as Washington, the objective | the call, who was not heard by Mr. Enspoint of the varius bodies of tramps. It "armies" combined 6,500. The Coxey crowd will probably reach Washington to-day. Most of the other contingents are still several hundred miles from the national capital, and as the railroads are not likely to help them on their way it will probably be some weeks before they reach there. They will pick up a few recruits on the march and lose some, so that it is doubtful if their aggregate number will be any greater when they reach Washington than it is now. If the Coxey crowd should go into camp and remain in or near Washington till the other contingents arrive, and if they reach there with their present numbers the entire aggregation will not exceed eight thousand to ten thousand men and boys. Such a crowd as that would be easily handled by the Washington police and the government troops in or near the city if they should try to make trouble. It is not at all likely, however, that any aggressive movement will be attempted by the commonwealers. The greatest embarrassment experienced in Washington will be from the aggregation of thieves, crooks and professional tramps and the difficulty of getting the crowd away from there. So far as any danger is concerned the idea is absurd, and the claim of these few thousand cranks, loafers and tramps to represent any respectable portion of the American people is a piece of paralyzing impu-

#### DEMOCRATIC REFORM AS PRAC-TICED.

A Washington dispatch says the Secretary of the Interior has vetoed the appointment by Pension Agent Spencer of his sister to a clerkship in the office, and that in declining to reconsider his action, he said: "It seems to me that when one member of a family is given a four-thousand-dollar position it is only fair that he should not appoint his immediate relatives to the places under him." Senators Voorhees and Turple accompanied Mr. Spencer to the department and by their presence gave a perfunctory indorsement to his request that he be permitted to keep his sister in office, but no one who knows them will believe that there was any sincerity in their indorsement. They belong to the school of statesmen who believe that offices were made for men. They hold that to the victors belong the spoils, and as women do not vote, they cannot be victors and have no right to share in the spolls. Whatever Senators Voorhees and Turpie may have said on the subject, the above expresses their real views, and no doubt they secretly rejoiced when the Secretary announced that Miss Spencer would have

As for Mr. Spencer, he has a right to feel that he has been discriminated against and made a scapegoat for the sins of others. Since when was it a rule of this administration that only one of a family should hold office? Vice President Stevenson appointed a near relative his private secretary, Secretary Carlisle appointed his son chief clerk of the Treasury Department and had his brother appointed to a good postoffice in Kentucky, and there are many similar cases in the different branches of the government service. The fact is, for nepotism than for anything else except its hostility to American industries and pensions. With the example of the leaders of the party at Washington before him. nothing was more natural than for Mr. Spencer, as soon as he was appointed, to conclude that it was his duty to provide that what is good Democracy and good form in Washington is not permissible in Indiana. Under this administration Democratic reform does not begin at home. The lightning travels all the way to Incipublish it not in the streets of Askelon, but is it not possible that Senators Voorhees and Turple engineered the removal of Miss Spencer in order to make a place for

## TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Elections will be held next Tuesday in all the cities in Indiana except Indianapolis and Evansville. In most of them the great parties have made nominations, and the results will be regarded as indications of the popular feeling on national questions. The only danger to Republicans is over-confidence, which can be so great as to lead to a security which will prevent the putting forth of the best efforts. It may not be necessary to warn Republicans in the cities of this danger. The Journal hopes that it is not. If the party puts forth the effort it drift of sentiment in Indiana on national the local elections in other States. The Regreater service to the Republican party mined effort to bring out a large vote. This fact should be an incentive to the most zealous efforts all along the line. A series of Republican victories on Tuesday will be worth thousands of votes in November. It is therefore within the power of the Republicans in the Indiana cities to render the party a signal service.

The fact that one colored man lost his life in an attempt to save the life of a drowning white boy whom he did not know, life and saved the boy, goes to prove that the impulse of self-sacrifice exists, and exists, too, in a race to which many unjustly deny the heroic virtue. The self-sacrifice of Robert Carr, the humble negro who lost who has died to help another, and the heroism of George Matthews, who jumped from a bridge into the water and saved the boy, was as genuine an exhibition of that quality as many of those which are heralded far and wide.

It was very unfortunate for Mr. Ensley that the vote of Allen county, which was

ley's friends, and was not discovered until the middle of the next ballot. Mr. Ensley's friends think that if the thirty-seven votes had been recorded as given, making his vote the highest, or 298, and reducing Captain Hess's to 236, he would have go the nomination. Mr. Ensley made a splendid canvass, and has made himself a place in the front rank of the young Republicans

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Thompson, who has been a prominent missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Buenos Ayres for many years past, and who is now visiting in New York, said to a reporter:

The Argentine Republic stands in the front rank of all the South American republics in point of education, 70 per cent. of her adult population being able to read and write. This result is largely due to the influence of the work of American women teachers, who have been going down to that country since the days of President Sarmiento, and establishing normal schools in every large city of the fourteen provinces (or States) that constitute the repub-

Among the women teachers who are doing this good work in Argentine are several from this State. They have transplanted the educational ideas and methods of Indiana with good results.

The health officers of the District of Columbia have announced that they will meet Coxey's commonwealers at the District line, and if any infectious or contagious disease is found among them the entire force will be isolated and quarantined. They will find the leader has the itch for notoriety very badly, but perhaps that is not a quarantinable disease.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What kind of money does the government of the United States accept in payment of customs duties? Gold, standard silver dollars, greenbacks, coin notes and silver certificates, all of which are legal tender, except silver certifi-

E. C. R., Kokomo: Cannot tell how many colored people were assassinated in 1893 in

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Healthful. Visitor-Is this locality healthy? Old Resident-Well, I been livin' here for sixty years, an' I never knowed none of the people to die more than once.

Not Dry. "Come in and have a cocktail," said the landlord, after the guest had settled. "No, thank you.' "Not dry, eh?"

"I don't see how a man could be dr just after you had soaked him to the tun of seven dollars for a bed and breakfast.

#### The Coxey Army, Oh! We are a band of gallant soldiers, With a strong distaste for toil, And we're marching on to Washington, To demand our share of the soil;

We'll redistribute the country's wealth From Maine to Mexico, For the man who tramps has formed

For Coxey's army, oh! We're going to down the plutocrat And twist monopoly's tail, And every gold-bug on the earth We're going to put in jail; We'll make them work upon the roads, And while they wall with woe,

#### Of Coxey's army, oh! GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH.

They'll rue the day they came in the way

For a man who is out of politics, Mr Benjamin Harrison entertains some rather vigorous views on the present situation -Washington Post. Ex-President Harrison's presence lent ac ditional dignity and importance to the occasion. His speech was, as usual, pithy, strong and suitable.-Philadelphia Press. The Indiana Republican convention, held yesterday, was an ovation to ex-President Harrison. The speech delivered by him was excellent in tone and sentiment, and a model for its conciliatory spirit-Pittsburg

Chronicle Telegraph. Ex-President Harrison's address to th Republican State convention in Indiana yes terday and his enthusiastic reception at the hands of the party's representatives demonstrates that he is still a leader .- New

York Commercial Advertiser. His address to the State convention was characterized by moderation and gravity and by his wonted lucidity of statement. It was an uncompromising Republican speech but no partisan critic could take exception to it as unjust or undignified. When ex-Presidents can speak in that way they cannot be heard too frequently on the great questions of the day .- New York Tribune. Benjamin Harrison is not a calamity wailer. While he could not close his eyes en

tirely to the prevailing distress which has resulted from the attempt to destroy protection, he made but a brief reference to it in his Indianapolis speech Wednesday. What would Grover Cleveland have done under the same circumstances and with the same cause for complaint?-Cleveland Leader. The speech was short, sententious, strong

and suggestive; graceful in style, linked in logic, unanswerable in its array of facts and eloquent and enthusiastic in its delivery. As an arraignment of the Democratic party, and its present hesitating and vacil lating administration, it was incisive, convincing and irrefutable. He spoke as one knowing in what he believes and what the people and the country need .-- New York Mail and Express.

### TICKET AND PLATFORM.

The ticket as made up is indeed a strong one, and will win .- South Bend Tribune. The ticket is one of the best ever made by the Republicans of Indiana.-Bedford

The convention assembled with victory i the air, and nominated a ticket that wil win.-Muncie News. A splendid ticket of splendid men worthy of the support of every voter in Indiana. -New Albany Tribune.

The expression of Greensburg Repub licans is one of universal satisfaction and confidence in the ultimate success of the ticket .- Greensburg Standard. The number of candidates made the work of selecting a ticket laborious, but the out-

come is one of the strongest tickets ever named .- Owen County Journal. The personnel of the ticket is excellent throughout. It is well balanced geographically. The platform is short and for the most part admirable.-Richmond Item. It was a memorable convention and should be followed by an equally mem orable victory at the polls. The ticket is inquestionaby a strong one.-Anderson

The ticket is an exceptionally strong one, and will have the united support of the Republican party in Indiana, and will be elected this fall beyond question .- Evansville Standard.

The ticket is one of the best ever presented to the Republicans of Indiana. From first to last the candidates are all good men and worthy the nominations given them, and worthy the generous support the voters will give them.-Richmond The platform is a plain, direct declara-

tion of Republican principles, embracing every live issue of national and State polities and entirely on the line of true Republicans. It was a great convention and the ticket nominated is the one that will win.-Columbus Republican. The ticket from top to bottom is first class in every respect, and every defeated candidate has the consolation of knowing

brevity and will be heartily approved by the masses of the party.-Crawfordsville There are disappointments to be sure and one of them came to Johnson county by a very narrow margin. But there ought to be, and, so far as the Republican knows,

that the successful man is worthy of the

honor. The platform is unique for its

not know how to accept defeat. Here's to the success of the ticket.-Franklin Repub-

Taken as a whole the ticket is a magnificent one. It will receive the united support of the Republicans of Indiana and be triumphantly elected in November next.

-Madison Courier. The ticket selected is au exceptionally good one, thoroughly representative of the best in Indiana Republicanism, and such was the character of the contest-fair, open, dignified, manly-that the defeated candidates will be as stradfast, enthusiastic and industrious in the campaign as will the nominees.-Seymour Republican.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Emily A. Bruce, M. D., declares that more women die annually in England be cause of faulty dress than from all contagious diseases combined The Duchess of Marlborough has entered into possession of the Deepdene, Lord Francis Hope's estate near Dorking. Its noble owner calls it a "beastly hole,"

is willing to accept £3,000 a year for it from the American Duchess The King of Assam has two hundred wives, who are divided into nine grades. When one of them dies her body is lowered from the roof of the palace to be buried the law of Assam prohibits the carrying of a corpse through the doors. Congressman Blair, of New Hampshire,

has consented to identify himself prominently with an inebriate asylum in Washington. He thinks that his prominence in the cause of temperance will give value to his indorsement of the institution. Mrs. Chauncey Adams, of Highland Station, Mich., ran a sewing machine needle through her finger and couldn't get it out

She managed to drag the machine as far

as the door, but it was several hours before any one came to her assistance. Prof. Hubert Herkomer, Bavarian and American by birth and bringing up, Eurepean in his art training, is declaiming against the British student who goes to Paris instead of to school in Bushey Park,

where he has a colony of young workmen and workgirls in art pursuits. Bishop Blyth, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, asserts in his annual report that "about one hundred thousand Jews have entered Palestine during the last few years, of whom 65,000 have come within the last seven years; and the arrival of a vaster host is imminent." No one can, he says, forecast the extent of Jewish immigration to Palestine within the next seven years.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson says that he thinks Charles Sumner introduced envelopes into the United States, as the Senator brought some samples of them home with him when he returned to Boston from England in 1840, Colonel Higginson's first recollection of envelopes goes back to 1843, when he saw them in Cambridge, Mass. This being the case, the envelope antedates the postage stamp in the United States.

There are few members of the Senate who do not use eyeglasses or spectacles, either all the time or for reading. Peffer, singularly enough, is the Senator who affects the greatest luxury in his glasses. He wears habitually a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and keeps besides on the lapel of his coat a pair of gold eyeglasses fastened to a gold clasp and attached to a gold chain that is heavy enought to attract at-

Of the late Martha G. Kimball, who first suggested Decoration day, George W. Childs once remarked: "She has done more good deeds and said more kind words than any woman I have ever known." The Philadelphia Ledger tells this story to illustrate her power and influence in the cause of right: It is related that after the battle of Winchester General Sheridan, riding up to the front and noting the demoralized condition of General Mollineaux's command, sharply reproved the officer before his men. Mrs. Kimball had nursed Gen. Mollineaux after he had been wounded in a previous battle in the performance of brave duty, and, going to General Sher-idan, she said: "You have done a great wrong to a brave man." With characteristic gallantry he replied: "Madam, if I have done so, I will apologize to him before his soldiers," and he did that and more, recommending Mollineaux for major-generalship, which was promptly awarded him.

When lovely woman stoops to folly, And finds too late the polls a bore, What charm can soothe her melancholy? What art her ruined frocks restore? The only art her grief to cover,

To show the men they've found their match, To square accounts with brutes shove her And spoil their prospects is-to scratch. -New York Tribune.

### SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The November elections promise to be a protest with boots on .- St. Louis Globe-

We met another liar to-day who says that fishing is good. Fishing is never good -Atchison Globe Members of the reigning families of Europe marry to keep from going to war -New York Tribun If Breckinridge's constituents "vindicate" him by a re-election, who will vindicate the

constituents? - Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-If Mrs. Potter Palmer's new book of the fair devotes much space to the board of lady managers, it will have to be a scrapbook.-Chicago Dispatch.

The Young Doctor-Just think; six of my patients recovered this week. The Old Doctor-It's your own fault, my boy. You spend too much time at the club.-Life. Notwithstanding the free advertising he is getting, "General" Coxey is much disappointed at the low prices realized at his horse sales .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. General Kelly received more than a thousand dollars in contributions at Omaha, but he is thus far the only officer of the industrial army who has been cashiered .- St. Louis Republic.

Lemon-colored hair is promised as a new fad among London beauties, many of whom have already adopted it. It may be classed among the lemon nids to complexion.-Pialadelphia Ledger. It makes the cuckoos very sad indeed to reflect that, no matter how beautiful a

funeral they may arrange for Mr. Hill, h

invariably neglects to provide the corpse. -New York Commercial Advertiser. "You must have made several dollars out of your theatricals." "I? Oh, no. Those theatricals were for the poor." "I know; that's why I supposed you divided up the receipts among the performers. They were the poorest I ever saw."-Harper's Bazar.

### Miss Blaine's Marriage.

White lilacs and roses are the flowers

selected by Miss Harriet Blaine for the decorations to be used upon the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Truxton Beale The large front drawing room on the second floor of the Blaine residence on Lafayette square will be one vast conservatory on the day of the marriage. The bride's gown will be of heavy white silk, devoid of ornamentation other than the elegant jabot of lace down either side of the front of the skirt. The high neck bodice will be trimmed with wide ruffles of lace over the shoulders with the ends crossing at the waist. The arrival of presents at the house is now almost of hourly occurrence, and the collection, even in its present incomplete state, is a notably Hon. Whitelaw Reid's gift to the bride has arrived and consists of two very elegant silver dishes. Senator and Mrs. Chandler have sent an after-din ner silver coffee pot. The young sons of Representative Hitt have sent a jeweled smelling bottle. Senator and Mrs. Hale's gift is two large dishes in repousse silver. Mrs. Emmons Blaine upon her recent arrival in the city brought with her a splendid gift of diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. Letter have sent a complete toilet set in repousse silver.

#### Women in Business. Harper's Weekly.

The women's organizations of various kinds that are coming into being in increasing numbers seem to manage their ousiness quite as well as like organizations of which the membership is masculine. We are not aware of any one of them that oses anything in the points of businesslike promptness and efficiency by comparison with the male Legislature of New York or with the male Senate of the United

### Getting on to Him.

Philadelphia Press. There is one encouraging fact in the contemptuous reception given Mr. Cleveland's latest letter. It proves that the day when Grover Cleveland can deceive the people with his lumbering platitudes has passed.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

It Is. It Is.

# FOUGHT WITH WORDS

Bloodless but Interesting Battle in the National Senate.

The Fight Precipitated by Mr. Aldrich Who Proposed to Take a Hurried Vote on the Tariff Bill.

OFFER AT ONCE ACCEPTED

But Objections Made by Senators Teller and Cullom.

Mr. Aldrich Merely Wanted a Vote Taken on the Bill as It Come from the House-Denial from Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, April 27.-This was

field day in the Senate. There was maneuvering, marching, clashing and rapid firing. The bugle notes of defiance had sounded on both sides. Hostilities did not actually begin, but it was apparent that there was no intention that they should begin. There was countermarching, retreats and a quick reforming of lines, leaving the contending armies within the same fortifications and camping on the same grounds as before. When Mr. Aldrich demanded that Mr. Harris speak for the Democratic side and say whether or not the Democrats would vote on the tariff bill, as it now stood, at 3 o'clock, the interest of Senators and spectators in the gallery became intense. All eyes centered upon the sturdy, white-haired Senator from Tennessee, but he did not reply. There were hurried consultations, and it was soon known that the defiance of the Republicans would be hurled back, and there was an air of expectancy when Mr. Lindsay neared the end of his speech. When he finished Mr. Harris was on his feet immediately, and, although others sought the floor, he was recognized. In an intense and dramatic manner he read the verbatim report of the colloquy between the Rhode Island and Kentucky Senators and himself, and at its conclusion he accepted the proposition to vote on the Senate bill, and followed it up with a request for unanimous consent for such a vote at 3 o'clock. It was at once apparent that Mr. Aldrich did not intend to accept this offer. Several Republican Senators objected to the unanimous consent, and Mr. Aldrich, with some difficulty, receiver recognition. He explained that while he had offered to vote on the House bill, he had only asked the Democratic Senators if they would vote on the Senate bill. Further than this, he made the proposition to the Senate and not to a Democratic caucus, which he intimated had been held since his proposition had been made. He was accused of backing down and quibbling, and Senator White, of California, intimated that he had been "bluffing" and had been "called," and also said that the Senator from Rhode Island would probably understand the term. The Senate and spectators knew, and an audible demonstration followed this sally. Mr. Aldrich evidently knew what was meant and replied by saying that it was not common in places where the words were applicable to allow the adversary two hours to look over his hand before making the call, and that was what the Democratic Senators had done. Senator Teller stated his objections to a vote in vigorous terms, and in an allusion to the compromise tariff bill brought out a vigorous denial by Senator Voorhees that any such bill was in existence. But the interest in the battle had disappeared, the bugle sounded a retreat and the most dramatic incident of the Senate tariff debate closed. This evening Senator Aldrich said that his reason for making a proposition for a vote tas that he wanted to demonstrate that if a vote should be reached on the House bill it could not pass. "I made the proposition," he added, "with a view of demonstrating by an actual test on the floor of the Senate how idle the Democratic platform is, and how impossible it is for the party to pass such a measure as was promised in the Chicago convention." He said he would have been entirely willing that the vote should be taken

#### THE DEBATE IN DETAIL. How Mr. Aldrich Put Life Into the

upon his proposition to vote upon the

House bill as such, but that when it came

to amending it, that was another matter.

o the amendments which he had declared

in his remarks had been prepared, he said

tion, but he was satisfied beyond doubt

that virtually a new bill was prepared and

would be found to be a protective measure.

'My purpose," he repeated, "was to show

than a protective bill, and I am sure they

be offered, and when presented

the Democrats could pass no other

he could not give the source of his informa-

Asked to state what information he had

upon which to base his assertion in regard

Opposition Leaders. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- It was not until seventeen minutes past 11 to-day that enough Senators were in their seats to make up a quorum. Mr. Allen endeavored to call up his Coxey resolution as unfinished business, but Mr. Harris objected, stating that there was no such thing as unfinished business. The Chair so ruled. Mr. Harris's motion to take up the tariff bill was agreed to-29 to 16. Mr. Dolph yielded to Mr. Lindsay his right to the floor and the Kentucky Senator then spoke in support of the tariff bill.

In the course of Mr. Lindsay's speech a colloquy occurred, in which Mr. Sherman drew attention to the fact that the Mc-Kinley bill, instead of raising the duty on iron, steel and all other metals, except tin-plate, largely reduced the duty, and, therefore, it was said, whether right or wrong, that it was necessary to institute a reduction of wages which led to the labor troubles at Homestead. Mr. Lindsay agreed that the McKinley

bill had reduced the duty on iron and steel from the former tariff law, and he was aware that the manufacturers had attributed the necessity for reducing the wages to the reduction of duties. That was not the real cause of the reduction of wages, which was to be found in the natural desire of manufacturers to reduce wages without respect to the rates of duty. In reply to a question by Mr. Aldrich as to whether Senator Lindsay subscribed to

the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Mills that coffee, tea and sugar should be taxed and the duty on iron and steel reduced, Mr Lindsay said he did not think Mr. Mills voiced the sentiment of the entire Democratic party. "I do not believe," said Mr. Aldrich, "that either the Senator from Texas or the Senator from Kentucky knows what the Democratic party wants." (Laughter.)

"If you will agree to take a vote on this bill to-day you will find out what the Democratic party wants," retorted Mr. Lindsay "I will agree to take a yea and nay vote on the bill as it came from the House at 3 o'clock," said Mr. Aldrich, throwing down

the gauge. Mr. Landsay asked why he did not include the proposed amendments of the finance committee in his proposition. At 1:24 Mr. Lindsay concluded his speech and immediately Senators Dolph, Cullom, Harris and others were on their feet, asking for recognition.

HARRIS DISPLAYS EAGERNESS. Mr. Harris was recognized, and, standing beside his desk with the official report of the colloquy between Senators Lindsay and Aldrich in his hand, read the proposi-

nance committee, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Lindsay had disclaimed any authority to speak for his party on these propositions, and Mr. Aldrich said he would like to hear from the Senator from Tennessee (Harris), who had charge of the bill. As Mr. Harris read the report of the debate the interest and anticipation became intense, and visitors in the galleries, Senators on the floor became wrought up to a high pitch of ex-citement. "Now," said Mr. Harris, "while I have not the vanity to assert that I represent the Democratic party, I beg to assure the Senator from Rhode Island that, so far as I am concerned or so far as I can control the action of the majority of the Senate, I will consent that at 3 o'clock we will proceed to vote on the amendments o the finanace committee and then on the final passage of the bill. This can be done only by unanimous consent, and we go further and ask for unanimous consent. The Presiding Officer (Mr. Turple)-Are

there any objections? Mr. Cullom-I object. (Democratic laugh-Senators Cullom and Aldrich were trying to gain recognition, and Mr. Aldrich was heard above the tumult and laughter to say that he wanted to address the Senate. The presiding officer told him somewhat tartly that he would recognize him after he had recognized the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Cullom.) Mr. Cullom yielded to Mr. Aldrich, who

said: "Mr. President, in the course of the

speech of the Senator from Kentucky

asked the Senate the question as to whether it would be willing to proceed to vote on the bill and pending amendments of the finanace committee at 3 o'clock. It had no response on that side of the chamber.' "I tried to respond to the Senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Lindsay. "I had no response to that inquiry, which was a direct and easily understood question," persisted Mr. Aldrich. "I did offer for this side of the chamber to take a vote on the bill as it came from the House without amendment. I received no response to that proposition. I then asked if the Senators on the other side were ready to vote on the bill as it stood. I would suggest that I did not ask it of a Democratic caucus, and also what the Senator from Ohio Brice) may understand better than would the Senator from Tennessee, I would not give an option of thirty days to answer. (Laughter.) I have been told since asked that question, on credible authority,

chamber, agreed to more than three hundred amendments to the pending measure." Mr. Vest said: "Name your authority." ALDRICH MAKES A PROPOSITION. Mr. Aldrich replied: "I think that the Senator from Missouri found out the day before yesterday that he was not well advised as to what was going on on the Democratic side of the chamber. He may be as ignorant of what is now going on, and before the hour of 3 o'clock more than a hundred more amendments may be made to the bill. Now I do not intend to commit myself or any one else to a bill I know nothing about. If the Senators will state a proposition to vote on the House bill at an early hour next week I believe that proposition will be accepted.

that last night the members of the finance

committee, representing that side of the

"Will the acceptance of such a propos tion exclude the offering of any amendments by the finance committee?" asked Senator White, of California "Certainly," replied Mr. Aldrich. "Does the Senator think that a candid proposition?" asked Mr. White. think it is perfectly candid," replied

Mr. Aldrich. sisted Mr. White. "Here it is half past 1 o'clock and a proposition to vote on the bill at 3 is made, and he (Aldrich) 'called' on that proposition-that is a phrase which perhaps he will understand (great laughter)-and he has declined to respond (great laughter), and now he proposes to fix on some day next week to vote on the bill as it came from the House without amendments, and he thinks that a candid

proposition. I do not Mr. Gray remarked that the proposition of Mr. Aldrich was agreed to by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) as soon as the Senator from Kentucky had taken

his sent "If the Senator from Rhode Island chooses to back out of it let him do it like a little man," said Mr. Harris deliberately. "You directly proposed to the Senator from Kentucky to vote on the bill at 3 o'clock. have your language here (tapping the official report which he had obtained from the official reporters.) The very moment the Senator from Kentucky took his seat addressed the Chair, was recognized and accepted in good faith the proposition of the Senator from Rhode Island from which

he seeks now, rather ingloriously, to retire." (Great Democratic laughter.) made no proposition," declared Mr. Aldrich. "I simply asked a question. (Democratic cries of 'Oh! Oh!') I did not say for myself or for others on this side of the chamber that we would accept the measure. My proposition was to take a vote on the bill as it came from the House, and I

"As I understand this controversy," said Mr. Teller, entering the discussion, Senator from Rhode Island tendered an inquiry to the other side of the chamber. After a consultation they answer the query. No Senator on that side of the chamber dare to assert that the bill as it came from the House or as it came from the finance committee is the bill that is to pass the

Senate. "We are willing to vote on it now," declared Mr. Gray. "Oh," said Mr. Teller, "the Senator knows the tricks of conference committees. i.e. knows that in conference it can be 'fixed.' In that way it can be made palatable to those on the Democratic side to whom it is now unsavory.

VOORHEES PUTS IN HIS OAR. Mr. Voorhees put the stamp of his denial on the statement that a new bill was in preparation. "So far as I know," he said, "there is not one word of authority or of truth for the statement that a new bill is in process of preparation or will be offered here within the next few days, or weeks, or months. This bill will take the usual course of all bills; and will be subject to amendment. The statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island that, last night, in the finance committee three hundred amendments, or one hundred, or two, or one,

were agreed upon or even discussed, is un-"There is no use denying the fact," said Mr. Teller, "that outside of the Senate and outside of the finance committee there is pressure being brought to bear-not for a new bill, of course-but to greatly amend the bill. No matter whether every other man on this side of the chamber agrees to the proposition to vote on the bill at 3 Mr. Hawley said he would not agree to take the House bill as it stood, for it murdered a great many industries in his State.

The bill now pending was better for his people and he was bound to take the best he could get and thank God it was no worse, (Laughter.) Mr. Cullom again arose to address the Senate, when Mr. Harris asked what had become of his request for unanimous consent to accept the proposition of the Senator from Rhode Island

"I objected," said Mr. Cullom "Oh," said Mr. Harris, in his drawling, significant way. Mr. McPherson was given three minutes by Mr. Cullom, who held the floor, Mr. Me-Pherson asserted that no amendments to the bill were made by the finance committee last night, or at any time. Referring to Mr. Aldrich's proposition, Mr. McPherson said: "I am ready now to take the Wilson bill as it came from the House and proceed with its consideration, without amendemnt and without debate, and when the reading is concluded to vote for it. As one of the members of the finance committee I will be glad to see that measure and that plan adopted." He felt impelled to make these explanations on account of Mr. Aldrich's reference to the finance committee "I have never asserted here or elsewhere." said Mr. Aldrich, "that the Senator from

changes in this bill. I made no reference to "You spoke of the finance committee, of which I am a member," asserted Mr. Mc-"I am also a member of the finance com mittee," said Mr. Aldrich, "and I think the Senator will agree that I have nothing to do with the changes. Mr. Voorhees again entered the dete to and declared that the statement made by

New Jersey had any responsibility for the

the Senator from Knode Island was not "What statement?" asked Mr. Aldrich. "The statement that amendments had peen agreed to on the pending bill," replied Mr. Voorhees. "The efforts here create the impression that a new deal is being made. The Senator from Rhode Island taxes the Senator from New Jersey with being destitute of knowledge. The Senator from Rhode Island is himself a striking example of a man speaking without any knowledge of what he is talking about. The statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island is without truth. direct or implied "I do not know what the Senator means by 'having been agreed to,' " said Mr. Aldrich. "That is a subject which he can

put his own construction on. That amendments have been agreed to may not be true, but that they have been considered by the majority of the committee is true." "That is wide of the truth; that is not correct," declared Mr. Voorhees. "I will leave that to be decided in the course of events for the next thirty days," replied Mr. Aldrich, and he rested the case SENATOR CULLOM'S SPEECH